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TWENTY THOUSAND GERMANS ARE PRISONERS

BRITISH SMASH ENEMY LINES TODAY IN NEW FLANDERS DRIVE

DEFEAT OF PRINCE RUPPRECHT'S ARMY GROWING IN MAGNITUDE AS FIELD MARSHAL HAIG DRIVES THROUGH THE HOHENZOLLERN LINES IN PICARDY

SEVERAL HUN DIVISIONS WERE BADLY SMASHED IN SURPRISE ATTACK--STAFF OFFICERS FLEE

British Cavalry Detachments Are Approaching Chaulnes, Twelve Miles Inside Former German Lines.--Great Bend of Somme River Now Nasty Tangle of Enemy Troops, Artillery And Transports Attempting to Escape Capture.--Low Flying Airplanes Pour Machine Gun Fire Into Fleeing Army.

By William Philip Simms
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With The British Armies in France, Aug. 9.--British cavalry detachments are reported approaching Chaulnes. Prisoners taken in the drive to date exceed 20,000, according to the estimates. The cavalry today took a number of additional villages from the Germans.
The losses to the armies of Von Der Marwitz and Von Hutier in munitions and other supplies alone constitute a heavy blow to the Germans.
Ten different enemy divisions were identified in yesterday's fighting. (A German division usually numbers 12,000 men).
Other divisions have been thrown into the battle since last night.
The whole area included in the great bend of the Somme is a nasty tangle of German transports, artillery and troops, all struggling along the same roads. These masses of men and material are being attacked by low flying airplanes, which maintain a constant machine gun fire, accompanied by bombs, day and night.
Chaulnes, which British cavalry is now reported approaching, is about twelve miles from the line where the offensive started.
Farther south, French and British cavalry seems to be everywhere at once, cutting retreating columns to pieces and rounding up prisoners.
Armored cars are dashing up and down the roads, adding to the enemy's dismay, while tanks and "whippets" maneuvering across the fields and co-operating with the cavalry far in advance of the infantry are continuing their deadly trundle.
Many bridges have been destroyed including those at Peronne and Brie.
French cavalry, tanks and infantry are fighting brilliantly on the British right.

Washington, Aug. 9.--The presence of Franco-British advance is continuing. American troops in large numbers are being sent to the British line in France made possible by the British drive, Secretary Baker indicated today. Those American troops are not in the line, but are in reserve or in training with British units elsewhere, allowing the massing of British forces for this offensive.
Regarding the offensive, Secretary Baker said:
"The penetration apparently is greater than in any recent offensive in the same space of time, though not over so wide a front. We have no official report of the details, but the progress so far has been striking."

By John De Gande
(United Press staff correspondent)
Paris, Aug. 9.--(4:05 p. m.)--The

DRIVE ON THE NORTH BRITISH FRONT OPENS WITH GOOD SUCCESS

Several Villages Captured In Advance Of Two Thousand Yards.

London, Aug. 9.--British troops have started a drive in Flanders and already have captured several villages, the British war office announced today.
Locon, Lecornet, Malo, Quentyn, Le Petit Pasout and Le Sart have been occupied.
Haig's statement indicated the enemy had retired from his positions on the whole Lys valley front, and that British had advanced northwestward of Merville to a depth of 2000 yards.
"In the Lys valley for the past few days the enemy continued to evacuate his forward positions," the statement said. "Our whole front line has advanced from the Lawe river to the river Bourne, northwestward of Merville, to a maximum depth of over 2000 yards."
"We hold Locon, Le Cornet, Malo, Le Petit Pasout and Le Sart."
"Our progress on the Picardy battle front continues. The French have taken Fresnoy-en-Chaussée, while the British have progressed east of Le Quesnel and Caix. The enemy is retreating north of the Somme river and there is heavy fighting between Chipilly and Morlan court."
"Prisoners captured amount to 14,000 and cannon in uncounted numbers."

SUIT IN CIRCUIT COURT TO ESTABLISH AGE

Louis J. Wolford Is Decided To Be Above The Army Draft Age Limit

When a man is uncertain as to his age, a very important matter nowadays, he may have it officially determined by the circuit court upon satisfactory evidence. And this evidence and the decree of the court will be accepted by local exemption boards. A case of this kind came before Judge George G. Bingham this week.
Last summer when the first registration law went into effect requiring all men between the ages of 21 and 31 years to register, Louis J. Wolford of Silver-

Disloyal Private Got Just Deserts

San Francisco, Aug. 9.--Because he said "to hell with the president" and the government, I'd as soon fight for the Kaiser as Wilson," Private Edward Monson is lying at the point of death in the Letterman hospital here.
Monson made the remarks at the bedside of several members of his company. The arrival of officers saved him from being beaten to death on the spot. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the hospital.
Monson is a native of Bergen, Norway, and has been stationed at the Presidio for the last two months. If he recovers he will face courtmartial on a charge of disloyalty.

COUNTER ATTACKS KEEP AMERICANS BUSY ALONG VESLE

Large Forces Hurlled In Vain Against Yankee Positions Yesterday

By Fred S. Ferguson
(Capital Journal Special Service.)
With The American Armies in France, Aug. 9.--(Night)--The Franco-British attack in Picardy is likely to have a big influence on the situation along the Aisne-Vesle line where there has been no great change in the past 24 hours.
The Americans improved their positions slightly by heavy attacks but for the most part were busy repulsing German counterattacks. Five of these enemy assaults were broken up today. Our artillery stopped the first two. The third reached our lines, but the infantry threw them back in hand to hand struggles. The next two were repulsed by rifle and machine gun fire.
The bridgehead at Fismes was widened during the next day, the city now entirely cleared of boches, who have been hunted out of cellars and dugouts and captured or exterminated.
Heavy artillery exchanges continued throughout the day. The rains have passed and the roads have dried out, simplifying transportation. However, the Germans are strongly entrenched on the heights north of the Vesle in caves and deep dugouts. Our artillery will literally have to blast the sides of these hills before the advance.
News of the Aisne attack is being received with great enthusiasm by the Americans. One doughboy expressed the sentiments of his companions as follows: "The boche is getting like a horse. Now he is beginning to kick. The British ought to put a twist on his nose and shut off his wind. Then we'll start going home again."
The body of an American aviator, missing since July 15, was found un-

(Continued on page three)

ABE MARTIN



Lester Deardorff, whose second wife has two sons that'll soon be eligible for the army, bought more war stamps today. "I keep the war going," Miss Gert said. "I'm almost worn out with the war, but I'll keep it going."

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS ALLIES NEED STRONGER FORCE

Thinks Proposed Russian Expedition Cannot Render Needed Aid

By Ralph H. Turner
(United Press staff correspondent)
Tokio, Aug. 9.--Japan does not believe the forces which it is planned to send into Siberia will be sufficiently strong to do more than render a little aid to the Czech-Slovaks, Baron Goto, Japanese foreign minister, told me in an interview today.
Japan has not changed her position as stated last March, regarding intervention, said Baron Goto, "but willingly conformed to the American desire for a small force with restricted activities."
The object of the expedition into Siberia upon which the allies have agreed, said Baron Goto, is to aid the Czech-Slovaks who are not as strong as popularly supposed.
The foreign minister said he doubted whether the present allied forces will be able to help the Czechs sufficiently, let alone assist the Russians in re-establishing order and rehabilitating the country. The allied force, he declared, will not be enough even to combat successfully the enemy influence which is spreading through Siberia and which has now entered Manchuria, where German and bolshevik agents are active.
Japan has not changed her position as stated last March, said the baron. "But, having in view the necessity of helping the Czechs, we willingly conformed to America's desire for a small force with restricted activities."
He feared, however, he said, that the present movement may prove inadequate and in that case, further action might give the allies an opportunity to extend important help to Russia.
"Japan has announced," said the foreign minister, "that she will respect Russian integrity and withdraw her forces when the allied aims have been accomplished."
"We mean to stand by this promise."

Lenine Declares War On Allied Nations

Washington, Aug. 9.--The state department today announced confirmation of the declaration of war between the Bolshevik government and "the allied nations."
In a message from Moscow, dated July 31, American Consul Poole said that Lenin in a public speech, before members of the soviet, had declared that a state of war existed.
Later the allied consuls called on the commissary for foreign affairs for an explanation. They were told that Lenin's declaration did not necessarily mean hostilities, but that it implied a state of defense rather than a state of offensive war. He added that Russia wished to continue relations with the allies under similar circumstances as with Germany.

A message from Archangel stated that the authorities there had demanded an explanation of the landing of allied troops at Onega. The message added that the bolsheviks evacuated Archangel in great haste after allied airplanes sailed over the town dropping propaganda. Island batteries at the mouth of the river were captured by the allies. Cossacks who came to aid the bolsheviks against the allies, deserted the bolsheviks and led a counter-revolution on August 2, the day the bolsheviks left Archangel.
This counter revolution was completed on August 3, and the British, American and French consuls, who had been arrested, were released. The bolsheviks explained the arrest of these officers by saying it was for the officers' protection. The American consul, however, reported that the arrest was made with such haste and violence that he thought it necessary to burn his code books.

COMPLETE SUPRISE OF RUPPRECHT'S ARMY IN PICARDY CAUSES ROUT

By Noon Today British Had Driven Wedge Into Enemy Line From Six to Eight Miles And Were Still Advancing--High Staff Officers Captured And Vast Quantities of Artillery And Supplies.--Tanks Did Wonderful Work and British Airmen Aided Offensive.

By William Philip Simms
(United Press staff correspondent)
With The British Armies in France, Aug. 9.--(12:30 p. m.)--The British fourth army and elements of the French first army under Field Marshal Haig have driven their wedge into the west wall of the Montdidier pocket from six to eight miles. They have captured a large number of guns, many prisoners and considerable material.
Great confusion has been caused behind Crown Prince Rupprecht's front, in Von Der Marwitz second army and Von Hutier's eighteenth army. Airmen report the rapid flight of enemy transport eastward along the Somme in order to escape capture.
General Runes Away.
A number of high officers have been taken prisoners. The last seen of one German general, he was running headlong down a road with a tank lumbering after him, spitting machine gun bullets in his direction. Our artillery and to timber up and advance in order to keep the retreating enemy within range. The Paris-Aisne main railway line is now well out of range of any save the heaviest German guns, while the Paris-Compiègne-Amiens railway is cut only at Montdidier. The latter city is now directly threatened.
British airmen, despite heavy weather, low clouds and showers, are hampering traffic into and out of the enemy salient, especially along the Peronne-Roye and Amiens-Hum railways. Their junction at the Chaulnes bridge across the Somme, over which every ounce of supplies and reinforcing divisions must pass, likewise is being harried.
While the allies' heaviest guns pound the German military centers far in the rear, Rupprecht's reply, by infantry, artillery and tanks, is very feeble so far. Some counterattacks were attempted but they were easily repulsed. With the coming up of reinforcements, however, it is inevitable that the enemy resistance will stiffen. Our casualties are exceptionally light. At some casualty clearing stations, very few patients had been admitted up to a late hour last night. One entire army corps estimated its casualties in the first two hours of fighting at two officers and 50 men. This is absolute proof of the complete surprise of the attack.
Staff Officers Captured.
Some German staff officers were captured. Others, fleeing by the skin of their teeth, fleeing in scant attire and leaving everything behind save their names and their hides. Among the prisoners were some so clean and unscruffed that it was obvious they had been called out of their beds and dressed only in time to be captured. One division reported more prisoners than it could handle and had to employ slightly wounded men to escort the captured.

Suffragettes' Actions Will Cost Them Votes

Washington, Aug. 9.--The demonstration of the militant suffragists was condemned in the senate yesterday, Senator Thomas of Colorado, a suffrage supporter, declaring a repetition of such acts likely would cause the loss of considerable suffrage support.
"I am becoming very tired of a repetition of these outrages for such they are," said Thomas. Opposition to the demonstration was also voiced by Senators Smoot, Utah, and McKellar of Tennessee, both suffrage supporters.
Suffrage supporters declared the action of the women did not represent the real sentiment of suffragists.
"If they are not their leaders, it is indeed difficult to determine who are their leaders, Senator Elred, Missouri, an opponent of suffrage, said.

FINANCIER THINKS WAR OUTCOME NOW ASSURED

While Victory For Allies May Not Come Soon--Result No Longer in Doubt.

New York, Aug. 9.--The war has now entered upon its fifth year; and though victory may not be immediate, it is more assured than at any time during the struggle. The German offensive, which began March last, has completely failed in its prime objectives; the initiative now having passed to the allies, whose strength increases daily through the rapid arrival of fresh and eager American soldiers who are already making themselves telling factors in the military situation. The day can not be very far distant when the German military power will be broken; and the vast structure will disappear from the map. Germany, by continuing her methods of warfare, faces ruin, misery and hate as penalties for the exercise of ruthless cruelty and ambition; while the allies face freedom and the loftiest hopes in human history. One of the most untoward events of the week was the unfortunate pacifist statement issued by the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose high reputation as a statesman gave undue weight to his utterances. His words can only result in encouraging the enemy, prolonging the war and aggravating the troubles of the allies. Tremendous activity exists in every line of industry connected with the war, proving the energy and determination in which this country is conducting the struggle. Steel of course leads in importance, because it is the most essential material in war. The government is steadily expanding its quota of the output, and only a small percentage is granted for other purposes. The largest tonnage at present is for ship fuel, but the order for all war materials are upon a growing scale. The steel corporation's earnings for the last quarter were simply phenomenal, amounting to \$153,000,000 of which over \$90,000,000 will go to the government in taxes. Steel wages have again been increased, and are now doubled what they were in 1915. Textile industries are correspondingly busy, and though not making such extraordinary profits are still enjoying much prosperity. For all raw materials there is an excellent demand; and while scarcity is often less pronounced than during the early stage of the war, prices are maintained at high record. Wages are generally advancing; costs of production rise in consequence; then the demand for still more wages is repeated and so the serious practice runs on. Apparently nothing can stop this rising tendency of prices except enthusiastic buying power and imperative economy. The latter is already appearing, sometimes as a patriotic necessity, but chiefly because in many families buying power is on the decline. Luxuries are entirely omitted, and in many instances.

(Continued on page four)